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THURSDAY—Fair.

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# BOERS CROSS THE BORDER TO ATTACK BRITISH. TRANSVAAL FORCES CONFIDENT OF SUCCESS.

By Dr. F. V. Engelenburg, Editor of the Pretoria Volksstem, Author of "The Boers and the English."

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PRETORIA, South African Republic, Oct. 11.—The firm attitude of our Government at this crisis has aroused the greatest enthusiasm in this Republic, and also in the Orange Free State. Most enthusiastic messages have been received by telegraph from the several laagers in the Transvaal and in the Free State expressing hope for our success.

A still stronger sign of the sentiment of the people is the composition of the forces moving toward the borders. Nearly all the Germans, the Frenchmen, the Swedes, the Belgians, the Norwegians, the Danes, the Italians, the Hollanders, the Swiss and the Americans living in this country and also the Cape Afrikaners not yet enfranchised have left for the front, glad to fight in the defence of the independence of the Transvaal Republic.

This fact proves absolutely that these Uitlanders have no grievance against our Government. The conclusion might be drawn that Englishmen only, among the foreigners, have deemed themselves sufferers from the acts of the Government. But it is a fact that hundreds of Britishers have been sworn in as burghers of this Republic, and thousands of others now learn with regret that they were deceived and incited by capitalists and jingoes.

These victims of the capitalists are now aware that the advantages of a victory of the British would come to only a few—that is, the capitalists—while the misery it would bring would be the part of all who have to live from their labor, Boers and Uitlanders alike.

The time limit named in the dispatch handed to the British Agent expires at 5 o'clock this afternoon. That dispatch asked the Imperial Government for the withdrawal of troops from our borders and for a reduction of the British forces in South Africa, to the number stationed before the Bloemfontein conference between President Kruger and Sir Alfred Milner, the British Commissioner for South Africa.

And 5 o'clock will soon be here.

## BRYAN INDORSED BY STATE COMMITTEE; HILL SHAKES HIS FIST IN THE FACE OF CROKER.

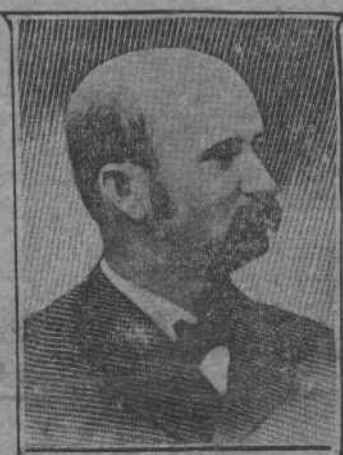


Richard Croker.  
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Tammany Chieftain Makes a Speech in Support of  
the Resolution Pledging New York's Vote to Bryan.

Kings County Deserts Hill and Murphy and  
Croker Control the Committee.

"You Have Changed Your Mind Twice in Six Months,"  
Says Hill to Croker, and the Latter Retorts: "You  
Are Something of a Lightning Change Artist  
Yourself"—Vote in Favor of Bryan 45 to 3.



David B. Hill.

New York's delegates to the National Convention were promised last night to be solidly for William Jennings Bryan. The expected trial of strength between Richard Croker and David B. Hill came at the meeting of the Democratic State Committee. Croker won a decisive victory.

The first clash came over a contest in the Fourth District. Two men—Miller Kelly, who favors Hill, and William Tracy, an anti-Hill man—were claimants for a seat in the committee. Tracy won by a vote of 28 to 20.

Then Mr. Mott, acting as a proxy for Committeeman Doud, of the Chautauqua district, offered a resolution pledging the 72 votes of this State to William J. Bryan.

Croker seconded the resolution and made a speech in its favor.

Hill stormed and shook his fist at Croker.

Croker laughed and charged Hill with being a "lightning change artist."

The resolution was adopted. Vote, 34 to 10.

All of the committeemen from New York and Kings voted for it. Hill refused to vote.

man Campbell called the Democratic State Committee to order in the Hoffman House at 9:30 o'clock last night. The session had been delayed two hours to accommodate Tammany members detained at the County Convention. For an hour prior to the gathering former Senators Hill and Murphy had been in conference with the chairman in the latter's rooms trying to agree upon a programme.

Richard Croker, meantime, remained in Senator Murphy's apartments, and did not meet Hill until just before they entered the hall room, where the committee meeting was held. The two shook hands as they passed in. Then Hill took a seat on the left, with former Chairman Elliot Danforth as his partner. Directly opposite were Murphy and Croker, with State Senator Patrick H. McCarren as chairman of the Executive Committee at the left of the Tammany chief.

The "Big Three" had hardly taken their seats when the Hoffman House orchestra struck up "Because I Love You So." Hill looked at Murphy, Murphy looked at Croker, then all three laughed. The merriment was joined in by other members of the committee.

"Now we are sure to have a love feast," said Chairman Campbell as he listened to the song.

"But Brooklyn will vote with Tammany if there is any scrap," retorted John L. Shea, who held the proxy of Hugh McLaughlin, Elliot Danforth, as envoy for Hill, and visited the venerable leader of the Kings County Democracy in the afternoon and besought him to come over and aid his old ally in case there was a test vote of any kind. McLaughlin replied that he was too old to engage in strife, and added that the Kings County folks would vote as they pleased.

The committeemen on roll call answered this way:

District.  
1—Ferry Belmont.  
2—Frederick Bowley.  
3—John L. Shea (proxy for John L. Mather).  
4—John L. Shea (proxy for Hugh McLaughlin).  
5—John L. Shea (proxy for Michael J. Coffey).  
6—James Shevlin.  
7—J. H. McCarren.  
8—Anthony Burger.  
9—Edward Gillman.  
10—Patrick Dwyer.  
11—William Schaner.  
12—Patrick K. O'Connell (proxy for William J. Doyle).  
13—James W. Doyle.  
14—Charles F. Murphy.  
15—Richard C. O'Connell (proxy for John F. Carroll).  
16—John J. McMahon.  
17—Daniel J. McMahon.  
18—Lawrence Delmar.  
19—John Whelan.  
20—John F. Hadden.  
21—Andrew C. Fields.  
22—W. J. Hill.  
23—Stewart Parnes.  
24—George G. Gough.  
25—Elliot Danforth.

of Mayor Van Alstyne, of Albany; Murphy, that of John F. Carroll. The presence of Hugh McLaughlin was necessary to complete the "Big Four," but the four have not been together since the Buffalo convention of 1896.

The Croker-Murphy folks demonstrated within a half hour after the committee met that they counted it despite Hill's claims to the contrary.

Defeat for Hill Men.

Hill, depending upon the Kings County people to stand by him on any proposition he might advance, forced the fight at once, taking the Monroe County vacancy case as a pretext. He was defeated by a vote of 28 to 20.

Secretary De Freest had hardly read a communication from one of the twelve Monroe delegates to the last State convention asking for the seating of W. H. Tracy, an anti-Hill man, as a State Committeeman from the Forty-fourth District, when Senator McCarren moved that a certificate be awarded to Tracy.

Chemung, moved as a substitute that Miller Kelly, a friend of Hill, be seated. There followed a fierce oratorical battle in which Hill, Murphy and McCarren became involved. Hill took the floor and first charged that Tracy was simply an ally of George W. Aldridge, of canal fraud fame, the Platt boss of Monroe. Again he urged, the Monroe delegation having failed to agree upon a State Committeeman at the last Syracuse convention, the selection passed out of their hands and into the hands of the State Committee. The Senator demanded that the State Committee settle the matter.

"You know," hotly retorted Senator McCarren, "that the Monroe delegation alone had a right to select its State Committeeman, and that question had been decided time and time again. Now if there is to be any splitting of hairs let me inform Senator Hill that there are others here who can split hairs quite as skillfully as he can."

"Now let's quit this baby talk and get down to business," was McCarren's parting fling at Hill.

Hill Demands a Vote.

Ex-Senator Murphy, though in his chair, repeatedly interrupted Hill's reply and stung that leader by repeated exasperating questions, which were inaudible to but few in the room. Hill closed his speech with the statement that he did not care if the entire twelve delegates from Monroe had voted for Tracy. The State Committee was the judge of its own membership, and the State Committee must determine the question for itself.

"And now I demand a vote," shouted Hill, as if he had supreme confidence in the issue.

The roll call followed and this was the result:

For Tracy—Ferry Belmont, Frederick Bowley, John L. Shea, John W. Weber, Michael J. Coffey, James Shevlin, J. H. McCarren, Anthony Burger, Edward Gillman, Patrick Dwyer, William Schaner, Patrick K. O'Connell (proxy for William J. Doyle), James W. Doyle, Charles F. Murphy, Richard C. O'Connell (proxy for John F. Carroll), John J. McMahon, Daniel J. McMahon, Lawrence Delmar, John Whelan, John F. Hadden, Andrew C. Fields, W. J. Hill, Stewart Parnes, George G. Gough, Elliot Danforth.

mur, John Whelan, Louis P. Haffen, Andrew C. Fields, A. A. McLean, Edward Murphy, E. D. Cullen, M. D. Connelly, John Flanagan, S. Mack Smith. Total—28.

For Kelly—Storm Evans, C. E. Bloodgood, Elliot Danforth, Benjamin F. Sprague, David B. Hill, James T. Cunningham, Thomas J. Whitney, Clinton Beckwith, John M. Carlisle, John E. Gwynor, C. N. Bulger, S. S. Taylor, C. T. Hickey, George W. Batten, W. J. Abbot, J. J. Kennedy, William Simon, F. J. Hill and Frank H. Mott. Total—20.

Smiles of triumph spread over the faces of Murphy, Croker and McCarren as they realized that they had won the first bout with Hill. The latter received the announcement of his defeat in silence and glared at the Kings County delegation, on whom he had depended to get control of the State organization.

Indorsement for Bryan.

Flushed with this preliminary success over his antagonist, Mr. Croker seemed to be looking for still another triumph. The opportunity came when Frank P. Mott, proxy for Thomas H. Dove, of Chautauqua, plumped upon the desk this resolution:

The Democratic State Committee of New York recognizes that William Jennings Bryan is the natural approved leader of the Democratic party in the nation.

The Democratic State Committee hereby expresses its solicitude for his health and strength, and while he is temporarily stricken in the people's battle field, they beg to assure him of their loyalty and love.

Mr. Croker listened intently to the reading of the resolution, and when Secretary De Freest had finished took the floor and said:

"I heartily approve of this resolution and ever wish it contained if Mr. Bryan is nominated for the Presidency I shall certainly support him to the hilt. I can't to secure his election. I believe that the rank and file of the Democratic party of this State and nation demand his nomination."

For a moment Hill seemed completely unnerved. In the midst of a hubbub, created by the demands of several committeemen for the floor, Senator McCarren was heard to exclaim: "Yes, let's indorse Bryan this minute, no matter what it costs us. This country will never fall in its support of that magnificent Democrat and American, William Jennings Bryan."

Cheer upon cheer greeted McCarren, and more cheers were given for Bryan. In the prompt John L. Shea, proxy for Hugh McLaughlin, got a chance to yell: "This committee cannot afford to oppose any resolution indorsing Bryan for any honor he may seek."

By this time Hill had somewhat recovered himself. He was apparently angry through and through, however.

Walking away across the space which divided him and Mr. Croker, he levelled his fist almost under the latter's chin and burst forth:

"What I have to say to you, Richard

Croker, is that you can change your mind once, you can change your mind twice, you can change your mind three times if you wish. You have already changed your mind twice within six months.

"But I warn you that if you change your mind again after this you will lay yourself open to another charge of lunacy."

Mr. Croker laughed, stood up, and, looking Hill straight in the eye, retorted:

"Well, you are something of a lightning change artist yourself."

This provoked redoubled laughter among many of the members, but Hill's face was as impassive as that of an image. For an instant he hesitated. Then he strode back and forth, arguing with all his might that it was not the province of the State Committee to indorse candidates for office until they had been regularly nominated.

Messrs. Croker and Murphy and McCarren sat leaning together while Hill was speaking. When Hill finally sat down there were repeated demands for a roll call, interrupted by Hill, who, again turning upon Croker, exclaimed: "Remember this! It is practically an indorsement of Bryan for the Presidential nomination; remember that."

"I'll remember that," replied Croker, with a smile.

State Pledged to Bryan.

The resolution was finally adopted by a vote of forty-five to three.

It was supported by Croker, Murphy, the solid New York and Kings delegations and a number of members from up the State.

Hill declined to answer to his name on roll call.

They Meant It, Too.

Very soon after this Hill had A. A. McLean move a reconsideration of the vote by which the Mott resolution was adopted, and had submitted another, simply congratulating Bryan on the splendid work he had done for the party.

This was defeated by an overwhelming vote, and Hill subsided for a while.

A number of committeemen crowded around Mr. Croker and congratulated him upon his outspoken championship of Bryan.

He received the handshakes and good words with pleasure, to some saying simply: "I meant every word I said," to others he remarked: "Why, whom else but Bryan is there to nominate?"

Later, however, Senator Hill succeeded in carrying through the Chamberlain scheme for a permanent Democratic State Headquarters.

Senator McCarren, anticipating that Hill might insist upon their establishment in Albany, offered an amendment that they be located in this city. Everybody was pretty well indured out, and finally the original plan was adopted, the location of the headquarters being left open. Hill will try to have the headquarters at Albany.

During the pending campaign they will be in New York.

A number of committeemen of a committee of five to take testimony in the Caura case, which was released in all its details, the committee adjourned just before 1 o'clock this morning.

## BRITISH AGENT AT PRETORIA REPORTED ASSASSINATED.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—It is rumored that Conyngham Greene, the British diplomatic agent at Pretoria, has been assassinated there. The report, however, is unconfirmed, and is discredited at the Colonial Office.

Reports, confirmed from several points in South Africa, declare that the Boers have already crossed the border.

A dispatch from Pietermaritzburg, Natal, announces persistent reports that the Orange Free State troops crossed the border into Natal by the important pass of Cundy Clough, thirty-seven miles southwest of Newcastle.

Newspaper reports are very meagre. The cable wires are congested by British Government messages, which have precedence over all other dispatches.

The military authorities in South Africa have instituted a censorship over all telegrams.



## FIRST FIGHT NEWS AWAITED IN BRITAIN.

Word of Actual Opening  
of Hostilities Expected  
Every Moment.

London, Oct. 11, 11:15 p. m.—Up to the present hour no dispatches announcing actual hostilities have arrived from the Cape since the expiration of the time limit named in the ultimatum, so it is not yet known whether the first shot has been fired. Probably the telegraph wires in the Transvaal have been cut.

The absence of news from the Cape since early morning is not due to an interruption of the cable, but to the immense pressure of work, the cables probably being nearly monopolized by British Government dispatches, which take precedence of all others.

Only two cables run to Cape Town from Europe, and the one on the eastern coast is very low, so that practically all the work is thrown on one Atlantic cable, which means that the present exasperating delay will recur repeatedly during the progress of the war, and that the newspaper dispatches will probably be very meagre.

A long period of suspense, together with a great deal of chafing at delay, will be inevitable, as all indications go to show that Great Britain is so unprepared as to be compelled to remain on the defensive for some weeks. All the aggressiveness must come from the Boers.

It seems highly probable that the "Guns of Natal" as far as Newcastle, will be in the hands of the Boers before many hours. From that point, however, in the event of a further advance, they would probably find British forces at Ladysmith and Dundee capable of repelling their attacks.

At Ladysmith the garrison, which has to guard against an onslaught from the Orange Free State, was reinforced yesterday by the Gordon Highlanders and a strong contingent of the Indian troops; and the authorities are now confident of their ability to deal out a surprise to the Boers in the event of an attempt to rush the position.

At Dundee there are about six thousand men. This force is believed to be sufficient to stem a Boer advance by way of Zululand, and to maintain the line of communication with the base at Pietermaritzburg, the headquarters of General Sir George Stanger White.

On the Bechuanaland border the situation seems to give the Boers a temporary ad-

## The Theatre of the End of the Century War.

There is considerable anxiety in the districts of Vryburg and Mafeking, although it is hoped that the reinforcements recently dispatched there will be sufficient to protect the rich town of Kimberley.

Great preparations are being made at Southampton for the departure on Saturday of General Sir Redvers Buller, and a great demonstration is anticipated. The Duke of Connaught, the Duke of York, Lord Lansdowne, General Lord Wolseley and General Sir Evelyn Wood are expected to accompany him to Southampton from London.

It is announced that the fleet of transports conveying General Sir Redvers Buller's army corps will be escorted by warships, while further dispatch boats and gunboats will be sent to South African waters.

The Government has already expended £5,000,000 (£25,000,000) in naval and military preparations, the orders placed with contractors this week alone amounting to £200,000 (£8,000,000).

The authorities, anticipating a serious reduction in the output of the South African coal mines, have ordered 5,000 tons of English steam coal to be sent to the Cape for the use of the war ships.

War Sends Wheat Prices Up.

The outbreak of war has sent up the price of English wheat, and on various country markets the farmers have refused to sell wheat under 30 shillings per quarter, in some cases even holding out for a still higher price.

A dispatch from Kimberley says Cecil Rhodes is expected there shortly.

There was a great scene on the floor of the Stock Exchange at 3:10 p. m. to-day, the time of the expiration of the period fixed in the Boer ultimatum.

The brokers gathered and began singing "God Save the Queen" and "Rule Britannia." A large crowd outside took up the strains, and singing and cheering spread from point to point in the neighborhood until the whole district was alive with enthusiasm.

A similar demonstration occurred at the Battle, one of the principal produce exchanges, where the Union Jack was unfurled from the ceiling, the members singing "Rule Britannia" and "God Save the Queen."

The Lord Mayor, Sir John Wode Moore, has summoned a public meeting for 2 o'clock Friday afternoon at the Guildhall, to discuss the situation in the South African policy of the Government.

## IRISH FLAG FLOATS OVER THE BOERS.

Side by Side with the  
Transvaal and Orange  
Free State Colors.

Pretoria, Oct. 11.—Some of the laagers are flying the Irish flag jointly with the flags of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State. The ambulance corps has arrived.

The German detachment has posted a big gun on the Free State-Natal border, in a position to aid Wakkerstroom. Five hundred burghers assisted in hauling the gun up a steep and almost inaccessible declivity.

Experiments have shown that an armed train can be pierced like tissue paper by Crompton guns.

President Kruger's birthday was announced yesterday with a salute in camp and a general display of flags throughout the town.

There was no official reception, but the foreign representatives called upon the President. The British Diplomatic Agent, Mr. Conyngham Greene, was represented by the secretary of the embassy.

Congratulatory telegrams were received by the President from all parts of South Africa and Europe.

In the course of the morning, addressing a body of burghers who called immediately before setting out for the front, the President impressed upon them that they must not trust in themselves, but should place all their reliance upon God, who directs every battle.

"You must keep up your courage," he said, "and remember that in former days, although our enemies were numerous, comparatively few burghers fell."

The burghers departed singing the Boer national air.